

A P P E A L
TO THE PEACE-LOVING PEOPLE
OF THE WORLD

1960

A P P E A L
TO THE PEACE-LOVING PEOPLE
OF THE WORLD

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE
PYONGYANG, 1960

C O N T E N T S

APPEAL OF THE KOREAN NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS . .	3
KOREAN NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS HELD	11
U.S. IMPERIALISTS ARE THE SWORN ENEMY OF THE KO- REAN PEOPLE	15
U.S. COLONIAL RULE IN SOUTH KOREA SHOULD BE ABO- LISHED	45

A P P E A L OF THE KOREAN NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS

Peace-loving people of the whole world!

Friends of all countries who aspire after the happiness and progress of mankind!

The tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war (June 25) which stirred the whole world so deeply, is drawing near.

It is still fresh in the memory of the peoples of all countries what great anxiety gripped the whole world when the Korean war broke out ten years ago.

The peoples of all countries also vividly remember what great joy it brought to the whole world when the flames of war were extinguished at the cost of the very blood of the Korean people with the unanimous support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people.

Seven years have elapsed since then.

However, contrary to the earnest desire of the whole world at the time of the cease-fire in Korea, Korea has not yet been unified, armistice has not been converted into a lasting peace and the dark clouds of war hovering over the heads of the Korean people have not been dispelled.

Since the armistice, the political and economic catastrophe in South Korea has been further aggravated.

This finally led to the flare-up of the resistance struggle of the popular masses in South Korea for freedom, democracy and the right to live.

Already for two months and more, a sanguinary bloodshed has been taking place in South Korea.

The South Korean police under the command of the American advisors and the South Korean puppet army under the "U.N. Command" opened indiscriminate fire against the barehanded, peaceful demonstrators.

Even according to an announcement of the South Korean puppet

authorities, seven thousand odd people have already been mercilessly killed or wounded with U.S. made tanks and guns since the popular uprising started.

The southern land of our fatherland is again dyed with the blood of the indignant people.

How did such a thing come to happen today in South Korea which had so noisily been advertised by the propaganda machinery of the United States as the "shopwindow of the free world" or "model of democracy"?

The U.S. ruling circles cannot evade an answer to this any longer.

Had the U.S. army withdrawn from South Korea and Korea been peacefully unified, the tragic situation we see today would never have happened in South Korea.

Unable to endure any longer the abject poverty and non-rights, the South Korean people finally rose up in the life and death struggle.

In face of the eruption of the popular wrath and anger that had been accumulating for the 15 years under the colonial, fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, the American-directed puppet Syngman Rhee has been expelled from the "Presidency".

However, the ruling machinery of fascist terror remains intact in South Korea.

The American ruling circles framed up the "caretaker government" by putting up new puppet Huh Chung in place of Syngman Rhee, and, with this, they are going to placate and deceive the people. The "caretaker government" is nothing but the extension and a rehash of the Syngman Rhee puppet government.

Although the people have shed blood and the traitor Syngman Rhee has been expelled, freedom and democracy are still trampled underfoot even before they germinated, while none of their urgent, vital demands has been realized.

Any one who merely utters the words "peaceful unification"—the unanimous aspiration of the entire Korean people—is apprehended as a "communist fifth columnist" and people who shouted "Let us get rid of the box-houses!" have been cruelly suppressed as "reds".

But the South Korean people are not deceived nor are they cowed by the suppression.

The South Korean people are demanding a new policy, new life and new leadership.

The unmitigated scheme of the American ruling circles to desperately forestall such trend is further aggravating the political, economic crisis in South Korea today and creating extreme chaos.

Peace-loving people of the whole world!

By now it has become clear beyond any dispute that the cause of the grave state of affairs created in South Korea today lies entirely in the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. ruling circles cannot evade the responsibility for this under any circumstances.

The history of the past 15 years' occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army is filled with the shameful, criminal records of strangling freedom and democracy, indulging in aggression and plunder and of obstructing peace and the unification of Korea.

The U.S. army which landed in South Korea following Korea's liberation started, from the first day, to behave like a tyrannical master in the capacity of a colonial ruler.

They dissolved by force the people's committees—the genuine power organ of the people set up by the Korean people themselves—and framed up the Syngman Rhee puppet regime at the point of the bayonet and through fraud.

South Korea has been completely turned into a market for American goods and their source of raw materials.

Immediately after they landed in South Korea the U.S. Military Government seized, with a single proclamation, the key to the South Korean economy and deliberately destroyed or disposed of factories and enterprises.

Due to such machinations, the South Korean industry and rural economy have been dilapidated as a whole.

Today the industrial output of South Korea has dwindled to about one half and the grain output by 40 per cent, as compared with the end of the Japanese imperialist rule.

It is not accidental that the whole land of South Korea is stricken by hunger and poverty today.

Millions of unemployed and semi-unemployed are tramping the streets.

The wages of workers who have jobs are less than one third of the minimum living expenses and even these are often unpaid for several months.

The foodless peasants whose number is rapidly growing year after year are setting out on wanderers' life, unable to get even grass roots and tree bark to eat.

Sick people including consumptives cannot go to hospitals because they have no money and are dying a pitiable death after suffering alone.

Hundreds of thousands of waifs and war widows have been driven to despair, having no one to rely upon.

Unable to put up any longer with the difficulties of living in the lowest depths, people are committing family suicide. Some people even asked "to be taken into prison rather than be left to die from hunger." Such tragedies are taking place not infrequently.

Due to lack of funds, raw material and market, middle and small traders and enterprisers are daily going bankrupt and dropping out to join the ranks of the unemployed.

The youths and students, denied the opportunity to study freely, are pressganged into the puppet army and even those who have managed to finish schools are having hard time because they cannot get jobs.

South Korea has literally turned into a land of darkness.

What the South Korean people termed as the "greatest difficulties of living in four thousand years" is the disastrous outcome of the "aid" of dollars so much advertised by the U.S. imperialists.

Such is the whole truth about the falsified report the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" submits annually to the U.N. alleging that the "South Korean economy is improving"

Can they dare even now talk about the "aid" of the dollar and the "improvement" of the South Korean economy?

The U.S. imperialists are held entirely responsible for all this.

The U.S. imperialists have not only plunged South Korea into the mire of poverty and hunger but converted the whole area of South Korea into a colonial prison.

Is there any other place on earth like South Korea where there is such a tight police network and so many prisons overflowing with prisoners?

In the one year of 1959 alone, as many as 247,000 guiltless people were arrested and imprisoned and many of them murdered.

All the political parties and social organizations which fell out of line with the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy have been suppressed and dissolved and all publications reporting the truth have been suspended temporarily or permanently.

There is no norm of laws or morals whatever in South Korea today; only lawlessness and chaos prevail there.

It is known throughout the world what atrocities the U.S.

occupationist army is incessantly committing in South Korea.

American officers and soldiers, in groups, have raided and set fire to rural villages in daytime and looted properties and violated women, shot men and women, young and old at random and run over the people with the cars.

With no words can one describe all the brutalities the U.S. army is committing against the Korean people.

The barbarity and massacres the U.S. army perpetrated against the peaceful inhabitants during the Korean war are something a parallel of which can hardly be found in the history of war.

During their temporary occupation of the northern part of the Republic, they slaughtered more than 35,300 people in Sinchun County, Hwanghai Province, alone.

Cold-blooded massacres of the peaceful population perpetrated by the Syngman Rhee puppet clique under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists during the war are being uncovered in many parts of South Korea also today.

Such are the "samples" of the "modern civilization" of the United States and the American-styled "philanthropy" and the American-styled "democracy".

The Korean people are wrathful to the marrow of their bones at the atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean people cannot tolerate nor can they ever forget all the outrages perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists.

We indict the U.S. imperialists before all conscientious people of the world for their crimes committed in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy towards South Korea is the root cause of barring the peaceful unification of Korea.

Instead of drawing a due lesson from the serious defeat in the past Korean war they ignited, the U.S. ruling circles are again aggravating tension and perpetrating war provocation manoeuvres even before the ink in which they signed the armistice agreement dried up.

When we exerted every effort to abide by the armistice agreement and unilaterally reduced the numerical strength of our armed forces by 80,000, the U.S. imperialists increased the South Korean puppet army from 16 divisions to 31, expelled the inspection teams of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission from South Korea and unilaterally abrogated the relevant provision of the armistice agreement prohibiting the introduction of reinforcing combat materials into Korea.

The U.S. army reorganized into pentomic units has incessantly staged provocative "atomic mobile operations" exercises near the military demarcation line and conducted the firing of "Matador" and various other illegally introduced guided missiles.

U.S. President Eisenhower declared that the 38th parallel of Korea, which is thousands of kilometres away from the mainland of America with the Pacific Ocean in between was the "defence line" of the United States.

What a brazen, robber's logic it is!

With such logic he cannot cover up their aggressive nature before the people of the whole world.

The U.S. imperialists have also turned down the repeated fair proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peacefully solving the Korean question.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea time and again put forward proposals for settling the Korean question by the Korean people themselves after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

At our proposal, the Chinese People's Volunteers completely withdrew from North Korea on their own initiative one and a half years ago.

But the U.S. imperialists have not withdrawn their troops from South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique obstinately opposed the North-South political negotiation for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Therefore, we proposed to realize at least the economic and cultural exchange, free travel and postal exchange between the North and South, apart from the political questions.

But they rejected this, too.

Proceeding from compatriotism and humanitarianism, we proposed time and again to send relief goods for the South Korean people who are suffering from starvation and poverty.

But even this has not been realized due to the obstruction of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique.

Today when nations of all countries with different colours of skin, political views and religious beliefs are visiting each other and promoting friendship, an unbearable situation is continuing in Korea in which parents, wives and children, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends cannot even communicate with each other, to say nothing of meeting with each other, though they are within calling distance.

Who will call this a normal phenomenon?

Today the only way of speedily overcoming the grave situation created in South Korea and realizing the vital demand of the South Korean people lies in holding negotiation between the representatives of the North and South at one place.

As long as South Korea is left alone, isolated from the northern part where the firm foundation of a self-supporting national economy has been laid, no one in power, whoever he may be, can tide over the present acute crisis created in South Korea.

The people in the northern part are leading a hope-filled life in which they know no unemployment and have no worry about food, clothing and housing, and the youth and students are studying free of charge and the entire people are ensured free medical care.

Working happily for the prosperity of the country and for their own happiness and studying freely and enjoying rest—such is the life of the people of the northern part today.

The people of the northern part are eager to see at an early date their brilliant achievements being used for the people of the southern part, too.

For this, we have already proposed to convene a joint conference of political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea.

The proposal has evoked great reaction among the South Korean people.

Time is maturing.

For realizing the demand of the South Korean people who are fighting, shedding blood, the fascist ruling machinery of Syngman Rhee must be completely abolished, all evil laws for suppressing the people repealed, free activities of all political parties and social organizations guaranteed and the democratic rights of the people ensured.

This is the right of the Korean people, which no one is allowed to encroach upon.

The U.S. imperialists must not interfere any longer in the Korean people's settling their destiny by themselves.

Peace-loving peoples of all countries!

We once again appeal to you to resolutely condemn, in the name of human conscience and peace, the aggressive criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists in Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive army must pull out of South Korea first of all for overcoming the present critical situation in South Korea, peacefully unifying Korea and removing a nidus of

war in Korea and the Far East.

The U.S. government must immediately withdraw its army from South Korea together with atomic and rocket weapons and all other lethal weapons illegally introduced into South Korea.

Those governments which dispatched their troops to South Korea in subservience to the U.S. imperialists, must also withdraw their troops at an early date.

We also address ourselves to the United Nations. The U.N. should withdraw all the disgraceful "resolutions" on the Korean question which it illegally adopted in the past ten years and more under the pressure of the U.S. imperialists and see to it that the U.S. imperialists do not abuse the U.N. flag any more in their aggressive act against Korea.

The U.N. should take immediate measures for dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a tool of the U.S. imperialists, and for withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea.

We are convinced that the just demand of the Korean people will enjoy the support of all men of goodwill the world over.

Wherever the U.S. imperialists set foot, there can be no happiness of the people or peace.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately pull out of South Korea, Japan, South Viet-Nam, Taiwan and other areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Today we are living in an era in which the peace forces are incomparably stronger than the war forces and the united might of the people is overpowering the foes of peace.

Let us, men of goodwill, unite strength and raise voices against the imperialists who are plundering the territories and wealth of others and encroaching upon the happiness of mankind and peace!

Let us unite our strength and resolutely fight to bring the flower garden of peace and friendship to full bloom all over the world!

World conscience and justice will win victory without fail!

**Korean National Peace Committee
Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee
General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea
Korean Democratic Youth League
Korean Democratic Women's Union
Korean Students' Committee**

*May 23, 1960
Pyongyang*

KOREAN NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS HELD

The Korean National Peace Congress was held on May 23 in Pyongyang with the approach of the 10th anniversary of June 25, the day the U.S. imperialist aggressors unleashed a war in Korea in 1950.

The Congress was attended by the members of the Korean National Peace Committee, working people, men of science and culture, artists and press workers.

Among the platform party were Hong Myung Hi, Vice-Premier; Pak Jung Ai, winner of the International Lenin Prize "for the Promotion of Peace among Nations", member of the World Peace Council and Presidium member of the Korean National Peace Committee; and other responsible workers of the political parties and social organizations and public figures.

At the Congress a report was delivered by Han Sul Ya, Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee.

In his report, Han Sul Ya declared that with the approach of the 10th anniversary, the entire Korean people are burning with indignation and hatred against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who inflicted unparalleled sufferings, disaster and misfortunes upon the Korean people by unleashing a sanguinary aggressive war. He touched upon the happy life of the people of the northern part of Korea and the present situation now prevailing in South Korea, the land of death.

Noting the deliberate destruction of South Korean factories and enterprises by the U.S. imperialists who have concluded various unequal treaties with the Syngman Rhee puppet government, the all-round bankruptcy of industry and agriculture and the deteriorated living of the people, he said that these circumstances led to the rising of the South Korean people for a new life.

He exposed and denounced the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists who, having reinforced the medieval ruling system in South

Korea, are suppressing and strangling the fundamental rights and freedom of the South Korean people by unheard-of brutal means and made reference to the atrocious acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops against the Korean people.

He said as follows:

"During the war the U.S. imperialists committed unheard-of atrocities in the northern part of the Republic.

The example is the Shinchun massacre which surpasses the crimes committed by the Hitlerites in Oswiecim.

The U.S. imperialists who perpetrated these barbarous acts should be sternly condemned by the entire Korean people and all the people the world over and they should bear the due responsibility for their acts."

The speaker recalled the fact that it is none other than the U.S. imperialists who have hampered the realization of the most fair, reasonable proposals for the unification of the country which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea repeatedly advanced before and after the Korean war. The U.S. imperialists, in gross violation of the armistice agreement, have introduced various new type of weapons including the atomic weapons into South Korea. They are running amuck in preparing a new war while reinforcing the South Korean puppet army and instigating them to clamour for "March North."

"The U.S. imperialist aggressors," the speaker went on, "must withdraw at once from South Korea, taking with them all the lethal weapons including the atomic weapons and guided missiles they have illegally introduced there. Foreign mercenary troops of all countries taken to South Korea by the U.S. imperialists should return to their own countries.

If the United Nations wants to restore its fallen prestige, it must not allow the U.S. imperialists to misuse any longer the U.N. flag for covering up their aggressive policy toward Korea and must dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", an aggressive tool of the U.S. imperialists.

The cursed artificial barrier dividing Korea into the North and South should be removed and free travel between the North and South be realized.

National rights and democratic freedom should be ensured to the South Korean people and free activities of all democratic political parties and social organizations be guaranteed."

Stressing that the Korean people would further strengthen the

solidarity with the peace-loving peoples throughout the world including the peoples of Afro-Asian countries, he strongly urged that the U.S. imperialists, the inveterate enemy of mankind, take their blood-stained hands off Japan, Taiwan, South Viet-Nam and other parts of the world.

Han Sul Ya expressed in conclusion the firm belief that the righteous struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country which is enjoying the wholehearted support of the peace-loving people of the whole world, will certainly emerge victorious.

The speaker was followed by Pak Sang Hong, Vice-Chairman of the C.C. of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Oh



*Korean National Peace Congress held on May 23, 1960
in Pyongyang*

Hyun Joo, Chairman of the C.C. of the Korean Democratic Youth League on behalf of the entire youth and students; Kim Ok Soon, Vice-Chairman of the C.C. of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; Kye Eung Sang, Chairman of the Committee of Agricultural Science on behalf of the entire scientists; Pak Pal Yang, Vice-Chairman of the C.C. of the Korean Writers' Union; Hyun Joon Geuk, Acting Editor-in-Chief of the *Rodong Shinmoon* on behalf of press workers; Merited Artist Pak Yung Shin; and Merited Artist Kim Yung Kil on behalf of Korean returnees from Japan.

Condemning the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have driven all the South Korean people into a plight, speakers blamed the U.S. imperialists for their war provocative acts in Korea and the Far East. They all called on the people of the whole world to come out in support of joint struggle for compelling the U.S. imperialists to take their bloodstained hands off South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, South Viet-Nam, other countries of Asia and Africa and Latin America.

The Congress unanimously adopted an appeal addressed to all the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Congratulatory telegrams from the World Peace Council, and peace organizations of the Soviet Union, China, Canada, Japan and other countries were read at the congress.

U.S. IMPERIALISTS ARE THE SWORN ENEMY OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

ON BLOODY CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE U.S. IMPERIALIST AGGRESSORS

The people's resistance struggle for freedom, democracy and existence has been unmitigatedly waged for nearly two months in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges are ruthlessly suppressing and slaughtering the people who rose up in the resistance and are again drenching the streets of South Korea with the blood of our resentful parents and brothers and sisters.

As noted in the appeal of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea addressed to the South Korean people, "the present catastrophic situation in South Korea is the outcome of the colonial enslavement policy pursued by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous reactionary rule of the Syngman Rhee gang over a period of 15 years" and "such situation has been created by the U.S. imperialist aggressors who split our country and are occupying South Korea." In about one month we will mark the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the barbarous, aggressive war provoked by the U.S. imperialists on June 25, 1950.

In the past 15 years since the U.S. imperialists, the blood-thirsty ringleader of the imperialist gang, crept into the southern part of our fatherland, the Korean people have indeed been made to bleed profusely at every step of the enemy and pages of tragic history have been opened.

The U.S. imperialists are resorting to all sorts of tricks to cover up their crimes and deceive and placate the people.

However, the countless aggressive crimes the U.S. imperialists perpetrated in Korea cannot be atoned for for generations to come.

Centenary of U.S. Imperialist Aggression of Korea

The aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists toward Korea has a long history.

As early as in the 1860s, the U.S. imperialists coveted Korea for its favourable strategic position and its rich natural resources and have ever since stretched their aggressive claws to Korea.

In his *Roosevelt and the Russo-Japanese War*, Dennett Tyler said that when the United States examined the question of obtaining its naval bases in east Asia in 1865-1870, Korea was regarded as one of its future bases.

It is not fortuitous that Korea's relation with the United States started with the invasion on Pyongyang by the U.S. pirate vessel "General Sherman" in 1866, as recorded in the history of our country.

The U.S. imperialists' aggression of Korea continued thereafter. There were the exhumation of Prince Namyun's tomb in Duksan by American gangsters in 1868, the invasion of Korea by the "U.S. expeditionary fleet to Korea" in 1871, the conclusion under duress of the "Korea-U.S. Treaty of Amity and Trade," an unequal treaty, in 1882, and so on.

However, when it became apparent that, being too young at that time in the scramble for colonies among the imperialist powers, they could hardly take over Korea by themselves, the U.S. imperialists decided, as a temporary measure for maintaining the balance of power, to help the Japanese imperialists occupy Korea and thus bar the tsarist Russia from marching southward and make the Japanese imperialists also give up the idea of advancing southward.

In July, 1905, the then U.S. Secretary of the Army Taft and the then Japanese Premier Katsura committed themselves in a secret talk to ensure the domination of Korea by Japan and the Philippines by the United States.

Having thus become an active partner of the Japanese imperialists in their plot for the occupation of Korea, the U.S. imperialists zealously shielded the colonial policy of the former.

At the time of the March 1 Uprisings when the Korean people offered a nation-wide, bloody resistance against the Japanese imperialists, the U.S. State Department shamelessly laid bare the colonialist nature of the U.S. imperialists by alleging that the Korean issue, being a purely domestic affair of Japan, was similar to an

uprising in their Philippines. They actively shielded the bloody suppression of the Korean people by the Japanese imperialists by saying that the various reports on the stand taken by the Japanese government for putting down the uprising were rather dubious and that, according to information obtained by the State Department, it was unthinkable that extremely ruthless methods were employed (from *Christian Science Monitor* dated April 21, 1919).

Thus supporting the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea, the U.S. imperialists laid a foundation for achieving their own aggressive aim over Korea.

The U.S. aggressors obtained the exclusive rights to mine the Woonsan Gold Mine, Holdong Mine and so on and a number of other economic concessions to plunder the natural resources of Korea. At the same time, they propagated pro-Americanism and slavish idea through churches, schools and so forth. They also trained such running-dogs as Syngman Rhee.

Aggressive U.S. Army Lands in South Korea

After the downfall of Japanese imperialism the U.S. imperialists landed in South Korea, pretending to be a "liberator," and entered the road of realizing their long-cherished aggressive intention over Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, who took over in toto the Japanese imperialist colonial regime in South Korea, adding Yankee barbarism to it, established the military, terrorist colonial ruling system and have rapidly turned South Korea into their military base.

The first outrageous proclamation issued by the American imperialists follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I hereby establish military control over Korea and Korean people, south of 38 degrees north latitude...

Persons will obey promptly all my orders and orders issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely." (Proclamation No. 1 by MacArthur.)

How diametrically different this proclamation is from that of the Soviet Army Commander in North Korea who declared, "People of Korea! Korea has become a free country..."

Writing about the U.S. army which landed in South Korea, the American journalist Mark Gayn said in his *Japan Diary* that they were not a liberation army, that they hurried to Korea to occupy it

and to supervise the Koreans obey the surrender terms. They behaved, from the first day, as the enemy of the Korean people.

The first thing the U.S. imperialists did was to suppress and dissolve the people's committees, the genuine power organs of the people established on the initiative of the Korean people themselves.

In his book, *U.S. Army Military Government in Korea*, G. Midow (transcribed from Korean) said that, upon their arrival in Korea the U.S. army found a de facto government (people's committee—Ed.) in existence, evidently enjoying the support of the overwhelming majority of the people. The author of *Japan Diary* wrote that, busy driving it (people's committee—Ed.) underground, they could find no time to do any other work for two months.

Having set up the military government, the U.S. imperialists outlined through Ordinance No. 21 (November 2, 1945) their basic principles in taking over the colonial ruling machinery and laws of the Japanese imperialists as follows:

"Until further ordered, and except as previously repealed or abolished, all laws which are in force, regulations, orders, notices or other documents issued by any former government of Korea (i.e. the Japanese government and the Government General of Korea—Ed.) having the force of law on 9 August 1945 will continue in full force and effect—until repealed by express order of the Military Government of Korea."

The U.S. Military Government continued to enact vicious, fascist laws in order to bolster up their colonial rule in South Korea. Among them were Ordinance No. 55 of the United States Army Military Government in Korea on the "Regulations Concerning Political Parties" (Syngman Rhee puppet government suppressed and dissolved the political parties and social organizations under this ordinance—Ed.) and Ordinance No. 72 on crimes of breach of military government regulations.

"... each group of three or more persons who constitute any organization or association for the purpose of conducting... in any form ... political activities shall register such organization as a political party ...

Activities conducted in the name of any group or organization which involve public discussions or propaganda in any written or oral form, or public actions, are political when they tend to influence ... the policies of the government, foreign relations ... (USAMGIK Ordinance No. 55, Feb. 23, 1946).

USAMGIK Ordinance No. 72 (May 4, 1946) incriminates such acts as supporting, helping or leading organized activities prejudicial

to the interests of the occupation army, or joining such organizations; publishing and disseminating printed matter and books or possessing material propagandizing such acts;

Organizing, abetting, aiding or participating in unauthorized assembly parade or demonstration;

Insolent acts against American citizens;

Publishing and disseminating printed matter and books abetting insolent ... discontented and displeasing attitude towards the allied occupation countries and their people.

Under USAMGIK Ordinances No. 55 and No. 72, when over three people gathered at one place without the approval of the authorities, they were liable to be charged with political activities and any Korean who took action not to the liking of the U.S. aggressive army and the Americans was liable to be subjected to punishment unconditionally.

There were some 500 such medieval evil laws concocted in South Korea by the U.S. Military Government and evil laws left over by the Japanese imperialists.

These were acts imaginable only under the vicious colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists who behaved as "the enemy of the Korean people," as was pointed out by Mark Gayn.

Nation-splitting and Colonial, Military Policy of U.S. Imperialists

After setting up the colonial, fascist-terrorist rule, the U.S. imperialists ruthlessly trampled upon the political freedom and democratic rights of the South Korean people and started in real earnest to turn South Korea into their colony and military base.

Under the U.N. signboard the U.S. imperialists committed the criminal act of setting up the Syngman Rhee regime as a puppet ruling machinery for carrying out their aggressive policy and as a means for perpetuating the national split of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists had been covetous of Korea for nearly one hundred years for its advantageous strategic position and rich underground resources.

Former Commander of the U.S. Tenth Corps Almond said in his testimony before U.S. Congress at the close of 1954 that there was no better battle-field than Korea in combating the Chinese army and that

Korea was a first-class strategic area, according to *U.S. News and World Report* of December 10, 1954.

MacArthur stated in his letter to the *New York Times* of February 4, 1957 that he considered Korea to be a military advance base of immense value.

After occupying South Korea, the U.S. imperialists built military air-fields in Moseulpo in Cheju Island, Kimpo, Suwon, Osan, Kwangju, Kunsan, Taegu, etc., and naval bases in such major ports as Chinhae, Inchon, Pusan, Ryusu, Mookho and Pohang.

They constructed permanent fortifications along the Rimjin River, and in 1946 organized the "National Constabulary" and "Coastal Guards"—the predecessor of the puppet National Defence Army—with Korean officers who had served in the Japanese Army as the nucleus.

All these had nothing in common with the obligation assumed by the United States under international commitment, the obligation under which the United States was to disarm the Japanese army in the area south of the 38th parallel. All this shows that the U.S. imperialists pursued an aggressive aim in Korea from the outset.

To camouflage and legalize their sinister aggressive act, the U.S. imperialists wrecked in 1947 the work of the USSR-USA Joint Commission which was to implement the decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers Conference, and openly pursued the aim of trumping up a separate puppet government in South Korea.

As was clearly shown by the Joint Conference of Representatives of North and South Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations held in Pyongyang in April, 1948, the entire Korean people including the South Korean right-wing parties, only with the exception of the Syngman Rhee clique, resolutely opposed the intrigue of the U.S. imperialists to frame up the separate puppet government.

George McCune wrote in his *Korea Today*: The South Korean representatives who went to North Korea frankly admitted that the North Korean leaders had moderate views and unquestionable patriotism. They returned to South Korea between the end of April and the beginning of May and immediately after their return they favourably reported about the attitude of North Korea. But Lieutenant General Hodge, U.S. Army Commander, openly warned against the plan of these representatives and even implied that they were agents who "brought bait from the communists." Under such circumstances, the efforts of the North and South Korean people for unification were futile (translated from Korean).

Engrossed in aggression, the U.S. imperialist robbers pushed through separate "elections" in South Korea on May 10, 1948 at the point of the bayonet, and framed up the separate puppet government of Syngman Rhee. Even UP correspondent James Roper who covered the elections described the so-called "free atmosphere" as follows: American reconnaissance planes flew overhead and the polling stations were strictly guarded by the Hyangbodan (terrorist gang—Ed.) carrying baseball bats and in Seoul thousands of policemen and specially selected civilians, with the backing of the U.S. troops, set up barricades at main points and intersections and guards were posted at each entry of back streets. The civil guards were armed with axe handles, baseball bats, clubs, etc., and the Korean Constabulary was armed with U.S. carbines. The atmosphere was like in a city under martial law (translated from Korean).

The U.S. imperialists tried to cover up with the signboard of the U.N. the dirty criminal act of imposing their puppet regime upon the South Korean people with the threat of the bayonet.

As for Syngman Rhee who appeared on the scene as the running-dog of the U.S. imperialists, suffice it to recall the following passages of the "Documentary Record" published by the "U.S. Democratic Far Eastern Policy-Making Commission":

"Syngman Rhee was a traitor. He was brought to Korea not by the Korean people but by the United States to be made a puppet of foreign aggressors. The "Republic of Korea" was founded on the basis of the first election in May, 1948 with Syngman Rhee as President. But it became clear immediately that this "independence" was in fact continuation of the U.S. occupation regime and signified the intensification of the course of turning South Korea into a military base for attacking China and the Soviet Union. The policy of the Syngman Rhee government running headlong toward the subjugation of the country to the United States drove the South Korean people into a more miserable state" (translated from Korean).

Having set up the Syngman Rhee puppet regime with the bayonet, the U.S. imperialists are protecting it and directly manipulating it also with the bayonet.

Canadian J. Jenkins, former planning officer of the "United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency" wrote in his note, *Truth about South Korea*, which was based on his actual experiences, that the U.S. army represented the real power in South Korea, and the Indonesian paper *Bintang Timur* wrote that the U.S. imperialists, who brought up the Syngman Rhee clique, were the supervisors of the South Korean policy.

The U.S. imperialists controlled and manipulated the activity of the Syngman Rhee puppet government in the political, military and economic spheres through the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, the Commander of the U.N. Forces, and the "U.S. Economic Co-operation Administration in South Korea," and the American "advisers" to various organs of the puppet government supervised the implementation of the U.S. colonial policy in South Korea.

In fact, none of the Korean people recognized the Syngman Rhee puppet government in the past 12 years. It was nothing but an agency for the U.S. imperialists in their aggression of Korea and it could be maintained only by the bayonet of the U.S. armed forces.

This has been further patently proved by the recent mass uprising of the South Korean people. The mask of the U.S. imperialists has been smashed to bits.

Thrown into a state of thorough discomfiture by the mounting resistance of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists issued on April 19 a State Department statement expressing "profound and growing concern of the United States government over the serious continuing acts of violence" and "suggesting" to the puppet clique to "take the necessary and effective action aimed at protecting the democratic rights." This fact alone thoroughly exposed that the master of the Syngman Rhee clique was the U.S. imperialists. It goes without saying that the U.S. imperialists issued this statement proceeding from the sinister and brazen intention to evade their grave responsibility for the bloody situation in South Korea. But this only revealed the fact that it was none other than they themselves who had been issuing orders and instructions to the Syngman Rhee clique and pulling the wire behind this puppet clique.

On April 26 the U.S. Embassy in Seoul encouraged the sanguinary measures of the Syngman Rheeites by extending "full support to the effort for maintaining law and order in Seoul and other major cities" and declared that the Korean population also should support the authorities in maintaining order, and almost ordered the people "to pay respect to law and the authorities and speedily return to their useful tasks and daily routine" (translated from Korean).

The situation in South Korea remains just the same after the U.S. imperialists put up the new puppets of the Huh Chung clique. On April 29 U.S. Ambassador to South Korea McConaughy stated that the present caretaker government deserved the full support of the United States. And on April 30, according to *Dongyang Tongshin*, two assistants of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul demanded the puppet Justice Minister to set up a strong anti-communist secret police.

All these actions taken by the U.S. Embassy in Seoul are those of a U.S. government-general in South Korea.

These few facts mentioned above substantiate that it is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors who plunged the South Korean people into the living hell of today by setting up the unprecedented fascist-terrorist rule in South Korea and brought about the split of the land and nation of Korea to turn South Korea into a colony and military base.

U.S. Imperialists—Heinous War Criminals in Korea

The U.S. imperialists have reduced South Korea to their military strategic base and doggedly pursued in Korea the policy of national split. They instigated the Syngman Rheeites to provoke an armed aggression on June 25, 1950, against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and then started an overall aggressive war, hurling their army, naval and air forces into the Korean front.

The provocation of war by the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique was the direct answer to the consistent, sincere proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful unification of the country.

The following one fact is enough to prove how frantically the U.S. imperialists have hampered the peaceful unification of Korea.

The Korean Aid Bill passed by U.S. Congress in February of 1950 carried the provision that aid would be suspended "in the event of the formation in the Republic of Korea of a coalition government which includes one or more members of the Communist Party or the party now in control of the government of North Korea."

In this connection I.F. Stone said that "Congress, by its proviso on aid, was preventing that crisis (i. e. political crisis in South Korea—Ed.) from being resolved peacefully, in conformity with majority aspirations for peaceful unification... on both sides of the parallel (From *Hidden History of the Korean War*).

The U.S. imperialists had prepared long in advance the armed aggression against our Republic.

As early as May 9, 1950, Johnson, former Chief of the E.C.A. in Korea, testified before the U.S. House Appropriations Committee that 100,000 men and officers of the ROK army armed with U.S. weapons and trained by Americans had wound up preparations for entering a war at any moment.

In order to provoke the Korean war, the notorious warmonger Dulles, then advisor to the U.S. State Department, Johnson, then U.S. Secretary of Defence, and Bradley, then Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, came to Tokyo in mid-June, 1950, and held a series of special meetings with MacArthur, then Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Far East Command.

Numbers of documents and data found in the archives of the Syngman Rhee puppet government well testify to the war provocation machinations of Dulles in Korea.

Dulles came to South Korea and, after inspecting the 38th parallel, said that the communists would eventually lose their domination over North Korea, according to a U.P. dispatch of June 19, 1950.

Dulles instructed Syngman Rhee and Shin Sung Mo, then puppet Defence Minister, as follows: "Start the aggression against the north accompanied by a counter-propaganda on the grounds that the north has invaded the south first. If you can but hold out for two weeks, everything will go on smoothly, for during this period the United States, by accusing North Korea of attacking South Korea, will compel the United Nations to take action in whose name land, naval and air forces would be mobilized."

In his letter dated June 20, 1950 to Syngman Rhee upon his leaving Korea, Dulles said that Rhee's mission was to create an event for igniting a war. He emphasized:

"I attach great importance to the decisive role which your country can play in the great drama that is unfolding." (From the document found in the secret archives of Syngman Rhee when Seoul was liberated by the People's Army.)

After returning to Tokyo, Dulles had a lengthy talk with MacArthur on June 22, 1950, and foretold that the United States would take a "positive action to preserve peace in the Far East." (*New York Times* dated June 22, 1950)

In his book *Hidden History of the Korean War*, I. F. Stone wrote as follows as to what was meant by Dulles' "positive action":

"This was on June 22. The only positive action which followed was the outbreak of war in Korea on June 25 and the commitment of the American government to large-scale intervention against Communism in the Pacific area on June 27."

In an attempt to cover up their grave crimes, the U.S. imperialists who ignited the Korean war loudly clamoured through all kinds of propaganda machines that the Korean war broke out by the "aggression" from the North. However, the false nature of the brazen clamour of the U.S. imperialists was laid bare.

For instance, the U.S. State Department held in its white book concerning the Korean war that the war broke out due to a "surprise attack" from the North, but it was found out right away that this was an out-and-out lie.

According to a report of *New York Herald Tribune* dated June 26, 1950, one of the adjutants of the U.S. Defence Department pointed to the fact that "ships were ready to evacuate the families of American officers and others in South Korea."

According to the same paper dated August 26, 1950, the U.S. authorities "carried away 650 American women and children from Inchon port by a Norwegian boat just 2 or 3 hours before the war started."

This suffices to prove that the U.S. imperialists launched the war in a planned way.

In his book *The Riddle of MacArthur*, John Gunther said that on June 25, 1950, when he was on an outing together with "two important members of the occupation," one of them "was called unexpectedly to the telephone just before lunch. He came back and whispered, 'A big story has just broken. The South Koreans have attacked North Korea.'"

During a routine hearing at the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee on June 5, 1951, it was revealed that the U.S. State Department had already drafted even before the outbreak of the war the "resolution" on "Korean War" to be submitted to the United Nations, though the U.S. imperialists blustered that the Korean war broke out by a "surprise attack" from the North.

That day, in the course of questioning and answering between John Hickerson, then Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs, and Senator Ferguson at a routine hearing by the Senate Appropriations Committee on the State Department budget, Hickerson at first alleged that they received an "attack" without any "notice" but later it was proved that this was a lie. Then the debate went on:

Ferguson: Did you have a plan laid out as to what you were going to do when you got notice of the attack?

Hickerson: We had done some thinking about that, Sir, yes.

F: Well, thinking is rather indefinite. What had you done on paper? What had you planned to do?

H: We had planned to take it to the United Nations for immediate action.

F: Did you have a proposed resolution drawn up?

Again the first answer was a denial, followed under pressure by an admission.

F: Then you did not have a plan.

H: We knew we were going to take it to the United Nations. We knew in general what we were going to say.

F: That did not take much thinking because that was your department.

H: Yes, we had a skeleton of a resolution here first. (From the record of the hearing on the budget of the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce and Courts for 1952—P. 1,086)

As can be seen from the above, the U.S. imperialists had worked out even a resolution beforehand to submit to the United Nations, though they clamoured about the "surprise attack."

During a public hearing held in May 1951 at the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee in connection with MacArthur's resignation, MacArthur disclosed the fact that at the time of the outbreak of war, the South Korean army had their combat materials and equipment close by the 38th parallel and that they built no fortifications in depth.

However, in its report to the United Nations, the "U.N. Commission on Korea," the aggressive tool of the U.S. imperialists, said, in an attempt to cover up the fact that the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rheeites started first the attack, that the South Korean army had been deployed in an entirely defensive form and in depth along the whole area of the 38th parallel.

Thus, MacArthur's testimony gave the lie to the document worked out by the U.S. imperialists under the U.N. flag.

Many more facts can be cited. According to a report of the Indian paper *Crossroad* dated December 22, 1950, Colonel Eida, who was in the MacArthur's Headquarters during the Korean war and then worked as a U.S. military adviser in Iran, boastfully stated, while addressing the representatives of Iranian Army Staff and students of the Iranian cadet school on two occasions, that the Korean war was ignited by the South Korean army under the direct order of the U.S. Army Headquarters in Japan.

In the Korean war the U.S. imperialists perpetrated indiscriminate bombings and mass slaughter, buried innocent people alive, used germ and chemical weapons and resorted to scorched earth tactics. Their outrages were unprecedented in the history of war.

As the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique were beating a retreat to the south right after they provoked the war, they slaughtered 8,644 patriots and innocent people in Taejon, more than

2,000 in Chongju, 4,000 each in Chunju and Kwangju and many more in other parts of South Korea.

"Kill everyone! Don't let your hands tremble even when those who appear before you are children or old people. You will be serving your country as the American citizens by killing as many Korean people as possible" (translated from Korean)—this was the very order the American soldiers were given in the early period of the Korean war by the U.S. Army Headquarters under the U.N. signboard.

In September 1950 when officers and men under his command landed on Inchon, Commander-in-Chief of the "U.N. Army" MacArthur issued a special order—"Take Seoul. There are many girls and women. The city will be yours for three days as well as the girls and women..." (translated from Korean).

The atrocities perpetrated during the temporary occupation of the northern part of our Republic by the American aggressive troops armed with the ideas of misanthropy and racism were beyond imagination.

The U.S. troops and the Syngman Rhee puppet army massacred hundreds of thousands of innocent people in all parts of the country—over 15,000 in Pyongyang, 16,284 in South Pyongan Province, more than 100,000 in Hwanghai Province and so forth. In Shinchun County, Hwanghai Province, alone, over 35,300 innocent people were killed by the U.S. army. Over 11,200 out of them were children, old people and women.

They slaughtered people en masse in South Korea, too.

A UP report dated September 15, 1951, said that some one million people had been killed.

The U.S. troops laid waste peaceful establishments.

Referring to the atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops, *New Statesmen and Nation* dated February 2, 1952, wrote under the caption "Military Lesson of the Korean War," that the only war results of the American Army were ruins and thousands of civilians killed, while the troops of the enemy were alive in the mountains—in other words, there were little gains except the destruction of lives and properties of civilians (translated from Korean).

I. F. Stone wrote in his *War as Politics*:

"Ground troops in retreat left ghost towns in their wake, while terror rained down upon the land from the skies. As early as September, 1950, Far East Asia Forces Headquarters announced that the first stage of its bombing program, aimed at industrial installations, was complete, and that there was now a "paucity" of industrial

targets for bombers. One of the problems which began to trouble the Air Force in Korea, judging by the communiqués, was that there was nothing left to destroy.

"The Mongols, to whom Truman compared the Chinese Communists in calling for a 'moral mobilization' against them could not have hoped to match the depredations of Korea's liberators" (U.S. imperialist aggressive army—Ed.).

All these facts vividly show that the U.S. imperialists are sanguinary beasts of the 20th century and the heinous enemy of mankind.

U.S. Imperialists—Wreckers of Peace in Korea

The armistice in Korea opened up the road to the peaceful solution of the Korean question. However, the U.S. imperialists have tried hard to perpetuate the national split and busily plotted war provocations, systematically violating and wrecking the Armistice Agreement even before the ink on it dried.

On June 18, 1953, only ten days after the conclusion of the agreement on the repatriation of the prisoners of war, the American imperialists instigated Syngman Rhee to detain forcibly over 27,000 POWs of our side.

Following the signing of the armistice agreement, the U.S. imperialists disrupted the work of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission for the repatriation of POWs, again detained by force more than 21,000 POWs of our side and frustrated the work for the repatriation of displaced civilians.

The U.S. imperialists made no secret of the fact that they barred the convocation of the political conference for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and have been systematically violating the armistice agreement.

On May 14, 1957, Dulles told a press conference as follows: "The Armistice Agreement has to be interpreted, I think, in a realistic way. It was made nearly five years ago, presumably for a brief duration."

Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Radford said on May 7, 1956, at the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee that the scrapping of the cease-fire agreement might improve their military position.

The U.S. imperialists not only expelled the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams from South Korea in June 1956 but unilaterally abrogated in June 1957 subparagraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement prohibiting the introduction of reinforcing combat materials, and

openly set out to convert South Korea into an atomic base.

In 1957 the U.S. imperialists reorganized into an atomic division the U.S. 7th Division stationed in South Korea and brought the 1st Cavalry Division illegally from Japan, and between the end of 1957 and August 1958 they shipped into South Korea new type weapons en masse including Honest John rockets, 280-mm atomic guns and Matador guided missiles.

And in 1959 they secretly shipped in Nike-Hercules and Hawk guided missiles.

At the same time, they committed provocations without a letup along the military demarcation line. The number of the hostile acts committed by the U.S. side from the time of the armistice to October 14, 1959, that our side formally took before the Military Armistice Commission alone ran as high as 863.

The U.S. imperialists ran wild in the expansion of the puppet army, flagrantly violating the provisions of the armistice agreement prohibiting military reinforcement.

They expanded the South Korean puppet army from 16 divisions at the time of the armistice to 31 divisions in 1956 and have been scheming since the beginning of this year to reorganize them into atomic divisions.

It is for securing cheap cannon fodder that the U.S. imperialists have been expanding the South Korean puppet army.

American homicidal General Van Fleet wrote in his article dedicated to the tenth anniversary of the founding of the South Korean puppet government that the yearly outlay for one U.S. division was enough for the whole ROK army for one year.

A dispatch of Washington correspondent Raymond of the *New York Times* dated February 8, 1958 said: "Koreans serving under the United States flag in their own country are known as Katusans, meaning Koreans attached to the United States Army ... The Katusans are a 'financial bargain,' it has been pointed out."

Thus desperately intensifying war preparations and provocations in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists entrenched along the military demarcation line have doggedly hampered the peaceful unification of Korea and impeded even the economic and cultural exchange, free travel of people and postal exchange between North and South Korea.

And in South Korea the U.S. imperialist occupation army has been hurling intolerable national insults at and committing uninteruptedly bestial outrages against the South Korean people. Such cases are too numerous to count.

But let us cite only a few instances.

On July 6, 1957, an American soldier shot a three-year old child in Inchon on the charge of "gasoline theft." In Taejon a U.S. soldier raped an old woman of fifty, killed her and burned her house down on June 9, 1958. Over 80 American MPs perpetrated a wholesale plunder and arson on April 16, 1957, raiding the peaceable village of Yongju dong, Chunai Sub-county, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, in broad daylight under the direction of their Company Commander. At the beginning of this year the U.S. beasts caught two Korean women from Dongdoochun, committed outrages against them and shaved their heads. They stripped two other Korean women naked, painted the lower part of their bodies and drove them out to street.

Nailing a boy into a box, shooting a boy on his way to school on the charge of "theft," shooting at pheasants girls cutting grass, setting ferocious dogs on old people to tear them to pieces and running their cars and trucks over people—such countless atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army in Korea are unprecedented in the whole world in their cruelty.

All these facts are proof that the U.S. imperialists are the very ones who undermine peace and security, intensify tension in Korea and the Far East, trample upon the national interest of Korea and hamper the peaceful unification of the country.

U.S. Imperialists—Ruthless Colonial Plunderers

The U.S. imperialists are not only completely dominating South Korea militarily and politically but also are squeezing a huge amount of colonial super-profit, having seized the artery of the South Korean economy.

From the first day they crept into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists started converting South Korea into their colonial monopoly market, source of strategic materials and a land for their usurious investments.

No sooner had the U.S. imperialists landed in South Korea than they completely seized the major branches of the South Korean economy by issuing on September 25, 1945, USAMGIK Ordinance No. 2. It stipulated that all public and private properties in the territory south of the 38th parallel, without regard to form or content, which had belonged directly or indirectly, partially or wholly to the Japanese up to August 9, 1945 should be transferred to the U.S. Military Government as of September 25, 1945.

In this way, the U.S. plunderers completely took over the "vested properties," fruit of the sweat and blood of the Korean people, which

comprised over 85 per cent of the South Korean industry. The content was as follows:

2,690 factories and mines
3,924 items of movables
225 vessels
2,818 warehouses
9,096 shops
324,404 jungbo of farm land
150,827 building sites
48,456 dwelling houses
70,039 forestry plots
2,386 orchards

(*Seoul Shinmoon*, January 23, 1955)

After seizing the key branches of the South Korean economy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors subjugated the South Korean economy to their monopoly capital through a vicious means of systematically dismantling, wrecking or disposing of the industrial enterprises, and at the same time, fostered the comprador capitalists, mainstay of their colonial rule.

The U.S. imperialists framed up the Syngman Rhee puppet government in 1948 and tightened their grip over the South Korean economy by concluding various kinds of predatory "treaties" and "agreements."

The "ROK-U.S. Agreement on the Transfer of Finance and Properties" signed on September 11, 1948 stipulated that the ownership of properties and appendages in the Republic of Korea, regardless of the form, which the U.S. Government was interested in, should be transferred at the request of the U.S. Government. In addition to this robberish term, the right to use without compensation land and buildings needed for the stationing of the U.S. army was provided for in the "agreement."

On December 10, 1948, the U.S. imperialists concluded the "ROK-U.S. Agreement on Economic Aid" with the puppet Syngman Rhee regime. Under the "agreement" they took the rights to control and manage all the economic domains of South Korea—the rights to control the disposal of natural resources, production and distribution, issuing of bank notes, finance and credits, foreign exchange, import and export as well as the forcible collection of rice and the rationing of food.

In pursuing the aggressive policy against South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have been using the so-called "aid" as a tool,

As is clearly laid down in the "Mutual Security Law," fundamental law governing the "aid," the U.S. "aid" primarily pursues military aim. South Korea provides a typical example of this.

As a price for the "aid," the Syngman Rhee puppet government signed with the U.S. imperialists the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence and Aid Agreement" (January 26, 1950), the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty" (August 8, 1953) and other aggressive military agreements. They established military domination over South Korea and are scheming to occupy South Korea permanently and subordinating the South Korean economy to their military purposes.

The U.S. imperialists are making a huge colonial super-profit by selling to the South Korean people at a high price various kinds of surplus goods which are shipped into South Korea under the name of "aid." Then they are using the most part of the sales for military purposes.

The direct military expenditure including the "planned" amount as of June, 1959 comprised 75.4 per cent of the total "aid" (South Korean Economic Year-Book, 1959 edition). In point of fact, the remainder is also appropriated for military aim. Even a former economic coordinator of the "U.N. Command," William E. Warne noted that most of the U.S. "aid" was directed to the maintenance of the army in South Korea and not to capital construction and admitted that such "aid" would in no way make for the future of the "Republic of Korea" (*Seoul Shinmoon* March 26, 1958).

The price of commodities such as coal, petroleum and fertilizer shipped into South Korea as "aid" goods is far higher than the international market price (for instance, coal which cost 15 dollars per ton at international market was sold in South Korea for 30 dollars and 80 cents in 1955 and in 1956, raw sugar was sold at 170 dollars per ton when the international market price stood at 105 dollars).

The construction cost of such establishments as the Chungju Fertilizer Factory which has been set up with the "aid of the I.C.A." was 2 times higher than what was considered normal. (South Korean *Economic Year-book*, 1959 edition.)

Such fraudulent acts are common occurrences in South Korea.

It is common knowledge what the U.S. "aid" has brought to South Korea.

"The more U.S. dollars flow in, the faster the Republic of Korea goes to ruin," said an article of the South Korean journal *Free World* (No. 5, 1958).

The Colon Report released by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee said that it was natural that the U.S. aid which provided a hot-bed for such widespread corruption invited criticism.

The "ROK-U.S. Joint Economic Board" is playing a decisive role in the colonial and military plunder of the South Korean economy by the U.S. imperialists.

The "ROK-U.S. Joint Economic Board," which is controlled by the U.S. representatives under the "Agreement of the ROK-U.S. Joint Economic Board on the Economic Rehabilitation and Financial Stability Plan" signed in December, 1953 has seized not only the power of establishing the dollar-ROK hwan exchange rate, controlling market prices, purchasing, shipping and distributing "aid" goods, but also the power of examining and controlling all the economy and planning of the Republic of Korea so as to render maximum support to the military acts of the "U.N. Command," (as provided for in Article 1 paragraph 4 of the Agreement on Economic Coordination signed between the Republic of Korea and the U.N. Command). This shows that the South Korean industry, agriculture and so forth are controlled not by the puppet government, but by the U.S. ruling circles with the "ROK-U.S. Joint Economic Board" and the "United States Operation Mission in South Korea" as their bases.

The U.S. imperialists who converted South Korea into their exclusive colony and completely seized its economy have been paving since the armistice the way for the direct inroad of the U.S. private capital in order to ensure the maximum colonial super-profit.

This scheme of the U.S. imperialists was realized by the conclusion of the notorious "ROK-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation" on November 28, 1956.

Under the "treaty," the U.S. private capital can take part "legally" in all economic fields—commerce, industry, finance, and other lucrative business—and establish "branch offices," "agencies," "offices," "factories" and so forth.

The "treaty" also granted U.S. private capital the unrestricted right to "acquire" land, buildings and other fixed properties and accorded extraterritorial privileges to the Americans and to their organs.

Even if the U.S. monopoly capitalists commit a criminal act, the South Korean puppet governmental organs cannot try them independently; they cannot levy taxes on Americans nor can they control even the Americans, intelligence activities.

The devastation of the South Korean economy by the U.S. imperialists is more keenly felt in the agricultural domain.

The U.S. imperialists who are keen on exporting not only their industrial goods but also surplus farm produce are ruining the rural economy of South Korea.

After the U.S. imperialists landed in South Korea, they set up the "New Korea Company" and, under the signboard of the company, took over all the land which had been owned by the Japanese imperialists. They systematically devastated the South Korean agriculture and plundered over 100,000 jungbo of farm land for military bases.

The U.S. imperialists let the Syngman Rhee clique collect grain from the peasants by force to export to Japan. And in its place, they have been shipping surplus farm produce into South Korea from the United States.

The South Korean economy has gone bankrupt due to such harsh colonial, predatory policy and the militarization policy of the U.S. imperialists.

Seventy-five per cent of the entire enterprises had either closed down or suspended operation as of the beginning of November, 1958, according to a report of *Dongyang Tongshin* in Seoul on November 12, 1958. The total industrial output value in South Korea has decreased by half as against the end of Japanese imperialist rule and millions of unemployed are tramping the streets all the year round.

The sown area in South Korea has decreased by 600,000 jungbo as against the time of Japanese imperialist rule and the total grain output by 40 per cent (South Korean *Economic Year-Book*, 1958 edition and *Survey Monthly* of the "Bank of Korea," January, 1958). The number of foodless peasant households amounts to 700,000-1,000,000 every year (South Korean journal *Finance* April, 1957 issue and *Kyunghyang Shinmoon* dated April 17, 1958).

The wretched economic conditions and the extreme pauperization of the people—which is aptly described as the "hardest-hit living in the past 4,000 years"—exposes the vicious nature of the colonialist policy pursued by the United States under the signboard of the so-called "aid."

U.S. Imperialists' Aggression of Korea and the United Nations

All the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against Korea are closely connected with the name of the United Nations.

It was under the signboard of the United Nations that the U.S. imperialists frustrated the establishment of a unified government of Korea, perpetuated the division of Korea and turned South Korea into their colonial, military base. It was under the flag of the United Na-

tions that the U.S. imperialists unleashed the Korean war to occupy the whole territory of Korea and brought horrible bloodshed and catastrophe to the Korean people for three years. It is also in the name of the United Nations that the U.S. imperialists are persistently hampering the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and turning South Korea into an atomic and rocket base in the post-war period.

The U.S. imperialists dyed the blue flag of the United Nations with the blood of the Korean people.

The history of the U.S. imperialists' usurpation of the U.N. flag in their aggression of Korea started from the scuttling of the work of the USSR-USA Joint Commission based on the decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers Conference.

In 1947 the U.S. imperialists put the Korean question before the Second Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

At the General Assembly session the United States set up through its voting machine the "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" to "supervise elections" in North and South Korea.

This was a gross violation of the U.N. Charter and principles. For, firstly, under the U.N. Charter, such questions connected with the consequences of the war as the Korean question should not be discussed in the U.N. Secondly, U.N. Charter strictly prohibits the United Nations from intervening in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any states.

The discussions of the Korean question in the U.N. violated these two principles.

At that time even the French delegate to the U.N. Couve de Murville declared that the placing of the Korean question before the U.N. General Assembly was unreasonable and that the discussion of a question connected with the consequences of war did not come within the competence of the session.

Thirdly, it must be noted here that when the U.N. took up the Korean question, it should have admitted the representatives of the Korean people to the discussion in accordance with its principle that any country which is a party to a dispute under consideration in the U.N. shall be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute.

But this principle was also trampled upon.

It was a sordid criminal act flagrantly violating the purposes and principles of the U.N. that the U.S. imperialists forced the U.N. to discuss the Korean question. From the outset their scheme was to impose unilaterally their aggressive aims upon the Korean people under the signboard of the U.N.

Naturally the "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" met with the unanimous boycott of the Korean people.

In February 1948 the U.S. imperialists hurriedly trumped up at the U.N. "Little Assembly" a "resolution" on holding "elections" in the area where it was "possible"—South Korea.

Needles to say, it was unlawful that the U.S. imperialists framed up the so-called "Little Assembly" in violation of the U.N. Charter in order to wreck the principle of the Big Five unanimity. And the resolution adopted at this illegal organ on holding a separate "election" in the area where it was "possible" was aimed at setting up a puppet separate government in the area under the control of the U.S. imperialists and imposing it upon the Korean people.

Therefore, even the Canadian delegate stated that the resolution was "unreasonable and unlawful." The Indian delegate said: "I am sceptical about the validity of the resolution of the 'Little Assembly'... It is very doubtful if the election will bring about the unification of Korea. I am extremely sceptical if the national government to be established through the election will be a genuinely national one. I doubt very much if we will be able to ensure free atmosphere in the election." (translated from Korean.)

And it turned out just as the Indian delegate feared.

It is clear to anyone with sober mind that a "free election" is out of the question under the occupation of foreign aggressive army.

The "U.N. supervised election" on May 10, 1948, was held under the murderous oppression by the U.S. imperialist occupation army and the Syngman Rhee terrorist groups. It was not an "election." It was an open bitter fight between the U.S. imperialist aggressors under the signboard of the U.N. and the Korean people who opposed the division of the country and colonial enslavement and demanded the unification and independence of the country.

According to data of the "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea," 416 people were killed and 858 injured during the election campaign and around the election day.

According to the official record of the "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea," most persons with democratic views were arrested and imprisoned or their freedom of movement was restricted.

The "election" was frustrated, to all intents and purposes, by the unanimous boycott of the entire Korean people. According to the announcement of the "Election Committee," only 10-20 per cent of electors participated in the "election" under duress in North and South Kyungsang Provinces, and the "returns of election in 30 other consti-

tuencies were not made public until May 22, over ten days after the "election."

So to speak, only the Syngman Rhee gang and the bayonets of the U.S. imperialists took part in the "election."

In this connection the French paper *Combat* of June 2-3, 1956, wrote: Five days before the election day, two political leaders, Kim Koo, a right-wing conservative, and Kim Kyoo Shik, a moderate liberal, both known to be against Communism, returned to Seoul after a meeting with the leaders of North Korea in Pyongyang. They announced that they were able to reach an agreement with the political leaders of North Korea on the question of unifying Korea on favourable terms. But Syngman Rhee refused to listen to it... Thus, rejecting the hand offered, he carried out the unilateral, controlled election. Although he won a majority, it was only thanks to the U.S. bayonets and tanks, and at the cost of 323 lives, including 32 of the policemen, and 1,000 wounded (translated from Korean).

This notwithstanding, the "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" reported to the U.N. that the "election" was held in a "free atmosphere" and "free expression of will" was ensured. What a shameful forgery! On this basis, the U.S. imperialists framed up the Syngman Rhee puppet government.

With this the U.S. imperialists left an indelible smear in the history of the United Nations.

But they did not stop here.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors provoked an aggressive war in Korea in June 1950, abusing the U.N. flag. It was the most criminal heinous act.

Having unleashed the war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists demanded the convening of the U.N. Security Council according to their premediated plan.

Then they branded our Republic as an "aggressor" without any evidence or ground and forced the Security Council to adopt an illegal resolution urging all member states of the United Nations to "repulse the armed invasion" and render necessary assistance for restoring international peace and security in the area.

The utter deceptive nature of the resolution was soon proved by the following facts.

Firstly, the resolution was hurriedly cooked up only on the basis of the groundless assertion of the U.S. imperialists on the outbreak of the war on the 38th parallel without any scientific data or evidence.

As mentioned above the U.S. imperialists had drawn up the

skeleton of a report to submit to the U.N. even before they unleashed the war in Korea.

According to an official report of the U.N., the Security Council meeting was called in the following manner: "At 3 a.m. (American time—Ed.) on Sunday, June 25, the deputy United States representative to the United Nations, Ernest A. Gross, urgently telephoned Secretary-General Trygve Lie. Mr. Gross read a message from the American Ambassador to the Republic of Korea to the United States Department of State reporting that North Korean forces had invaded the territory of the Republic at several points in the early morning hours."

The discussion at the U.N. Security Council was based solely on the telegram of the U.S. Ambassador to South Korea.

Later, the "United Nations Commission on Korea," an aggressive tool of the U.S. imperialists, also sent in its false reports.

The reports were almost a reproduction of the telegram of the U.S. Ambassador to South Korea. One of the reports noted that the Commission "considered latest reports on hostilities and results of the direct observation along the 38th parallel by United Nations Commission on Korea (UNCOK) Military Observers over a period ending 48 hours before the hostilities began," and then invented the sheer lie that North Korea started "invasion" and South Korea was on the "defensive." (Later, the falsity of the allegation that South Korea had been on the defensive was fully laid bare by the testimony of MacArthur, as afore-mentioned).

These were all that was submitted to the U.N. Security Council as evidences.

The evidences consisted of the "latest reports on hostilities"—the false allegation of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique—and the "results of the direct observation over a period ending 48 hours before the hostilities began."

What a sordid, fraudulent act it is that they dared to pass a resolution charging North Korea with "aggression" solely on the basis of the unilateral, deceptive allegation of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique and the "results of the direct observation" by the United Nations Commission on Korea—an aggressive tool of the United States—over a period ending 48 hours before the hostilities began.

Right after the outbreak of the war, the Home Ministry of our Republic announced to the whole world that the Syngman Rheeites had launched a surprise attack all along the 38th parallel and in-

truded one-two kilometres into the North and that they were being pushed back by our side.

But the U.N. Security Council gave no heed to this announcement. It neither conducted an on-the-spot investigation, nor heard eyewitness accounts as it should have done.

Even a delegate of the U.N. Security Council stated that "there seemed to be lack of precise information that could enable the Council to pin responsibility."

But the Security Council gave no heed to this either.

It is not difficult to see why the U.N. Security Council hurriedly adopted an illegal "resolution" without going through due proceedings.

An on-the-spot investigation or the hearing of eyewitness accounts would have revealed that the U.S. imperialists provoked the war.

It was against such background that following comical incidents took place.

In London, the Foreign Office on Sunday would not comment "because of the lack of official information reaching London" (*New York Herald Tribune* of June 26, 1950).

On the morning of June 27 the diplomatic correspondent of the *London Times* reported, "Only brief dispatches, confirming the outbreak of fighting, have been received from Vyvyan Halt," British Minister to Seoul. This means that when its Minister to South Korea was still in the process of confirming the "start of the war," the British government instructed its delegate in the U.N. to vote for the illegal resolution as requested by the United States.

Secondly, the despicable, fraudulent character of the "resolution" on the Korean war adopted at the U.N. Security Council is evidenced by the fact that it was fabricated without the participation of the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, permanent members of the Security Council.

Thirdly, the June 27 "resolution" on launching an armed intervention, which followed the June 25 "resolution" giving a topsy-turvy definition to "aggressors," was adopted to accept as a fait accompli the armed aggression already launched by the U.S. imperialists.

It was at 12.00 hours, June 27, 1950, that the then U.S. President Truman "ordered" the U.S. air and naval forces to give a "cover" to the Syngman Rhee puppet army. However, the Security Council meeting at which the "resolution" was adopted opened only at 15:15 hours that day.

MacArthur, then Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army, testified at a public hearing on his discharge in the U.S. Senate in 1951 that the U.S. army went into action 12 hours before the U.N. resolution was adopted.

In this connection, I. F. Stone wrote as follows:

"The relationship of the United Nations to the Korean question had been from the beginning marked by the strategy of the fait accompli on the American side, and a quick and quiet acquiescence on the part of the United Nations. Were the other powers less dependent on American aid they might well have rejected Secretary Marshall's proposal in September, 1947, to hand over the Korean problem to the United Nations. The United Nations was not intended to handle questions arising in connection with the conclusion of peace with the Axis powers. Korea was as little a United Nations problem as Germany, Italy, Japan, or Austria."

That the United Nations degenerated into a mere aggressive tool of the U.S. imperialists was also borne out by the following MacArthur's testimony at the U.S. Senate. He said that his relation with the U.N. was a nominal one ... All his activities were subjected to the all-round control by the Joint Chiefs of Staff... Even his routine reports to the U.N. had to be submitted to the U.S. State Department and to the Pentagon for censorship. He had no direct relation whatever with the U.N. All his correspondence was addressed to the Pentagon.

The U.S. imperialists have tried to justify all the criminal intrigues of hampering the peaceful unification of Korea since the armistice with the U.N. "resolutions."

The U.S. imperialists rejected all the proposals for holding general elections throughout North and South Korea after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, for conducting negotiations between North and South Korean representatives, and for realizing economic and cultural intercourse between the North and South. And they have so far harped on the same string every year at the U.N. General Assembly insisting on holding the "election" under the "U.N. supervision."

Voices condemning such heinous acts of the imperialists have been growing year after year even in the U.N. General Assembly.

At the 11th Session of the U.N. General Assembly which discussed the "eleven nations resolution" of the U.S. side, the Bolivian delegate maintained that the Great Powers ... should withdraw all foreign troops from the territory of Korea.

Referring to the complete withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from North Korea, the Ceylonese delegate at the 13th Session of the U.N. General Assembly emphasized that the stationing of foreign troops in South Korea was the main obstacle to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The Canadian delegate, advocating "flexibility" in solving the Korean question, emphasized the need of re-examining the "out-dated stand" of the United States.

Needless to say, the U.S. imperialists were averse to give ear to the mounting public demand of the world.

However, such sordid, fraudulent and deceptive acts could not endure long.

The pent-up resentment of the South Korean people erupted at last by the sanguinary March 15 "election" rigged up under the same "U.N. supervision."

This explosion led to the ouster of Syngman Rhee whom the U.S. imperialists had backed for the past 12 years with the bayonet and whom they described as the "tremendous patriot," "fighter for freedom" and even the "father of the country."

Why has the "great fighter for freedom" and the "father of the country" who had been given even the U.N. "recognition," been disgracefully ousted by the popular uprising? This has brought to full light all the sordid crimes the U.S. imperialists committed by setting up and imposing upon the Korean people the Syngman Rhee puppet regime with the help of the bayonet under the U.N. signboard.

The *New York Post* said that the "resentment against Rhee's political skullduggery and police brutality and the despair induced by hunger and want set the stage for the explosion." It added that Syngman Rhee's trickery in the last election set off the fuse.

The London *Times* wrote that the revolt of the South Koreans was a logical and inevitable outcome of the one-man dictatorship of Syngman Rhee.

Let us once again look back at the "resolution" on Korea which the U.S. imperialists forced through the Third Session of the United Nations General Assembly after the first separate election in South Korea under what they called "U.N. supervision" in 1948. The Syngman Rhee puppet government was described in the "resolution" as the government founded through the election which was the fair and proper manifestation of the free will of the electorate, the election ob-

served by the "U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea." And the "resolution" said that the Syngman Rhee government was the "only lawful government in Korea."

As it has been made clear now, the "fair and proper manifestation of the free will of the electorate" the U.S. imperialists clamoured about under the U.N. signboard only meant the sanguinary suppression of the people, the "observation" meant the whitewashing of criminal acts and the "only lawful government" meant the puppet government formed at the point of the bayonet of the U.S. imperialists.

The "election" of May 10, 1948, was even more oppressive and murderous than the "election" on March 15 last.

Several times more people were killed or wounded in the first "election" of May 10, 1948 than in the last one, as mentioned above.

The "U.N. Commission" has been a tool for covering up and justifying all these heinous, bloody crimes of the U.S. imperialists.

This is why the Korean people called the "Commission" a group of puppets hired by dollars.

Let us examine once again the fake reports the "U.N. Commission" annually submitted to the U.N. General Assembly.

The marionettes of the U.S. imperialists ballyhooed always in the same tone that "democracy" was in full bloom under the "representative government" and "economy was on the steady rise" in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have all along been advertising that South Korea was the "bastion" and "showcase" of "freedom and democracy."

Now that a big uprising demanding freedom and democracy broke out in the "showcase of democracy," the U.S. imperialists and the member nations which played the role of hand-raising machine in the United Nations have utterly lost face.

In connection with the 9th annual report of the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on November 4, 1959 addressed to the 14th Session of the U.N. General Assembly a memorandum fully exposing once again the hackneyed, dirty falsehood of the annual report by enumerating stark facts.

The U.S. imperialists and the countries following their lead, however, did not pay attention to the just stand of the Government of our Republic, and went so far as to calumniate it by saying "it is a propaganda of the Communists."

It has now become irrefutably clear who had been deceiving the people.

The developments of the situation in South Korea confirmed that the memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was entirely correct.

In an attempt to keep at all costs their criminal acts from exposure, U.S. President Eisenhower on March 16 made a shameless statement that he had received no information about the infringement upon democratic rights in South Korea. But it was a vain attempt.

The mask of the "U.N. resolution" the U.S. imperialists put on has been torn to pieces and the stark fact has been disclosed to the whole world that the American-style "freedom" and American-style "democracy" so much advertised by them meant nothing but the dark, fascist-terrorist rule in South Korea which went that of the Hitler regime one better.

It is high time to put a finis to the "U.N. responsibility" for Korea the U.S. imperialists have talked so much about.

It is high time to put an end to the shameful role the other U.N. member countries played in the past 12 years, trampling underfoot the U.N. Charter and taking a hand in the vicious criminal acts in pursuance of the policy of the U.S. imperialist aggressors whose hands are dripping with the blood of the Korean people.

* * *

All the above-mentioned crimes committed in Korea by the U.S. imperialists show that the U.S. imperialists are not only the sworn enemy of the Korean people but the most heinous enemy of the whole mankind.

The root cause of all the national calamities and misfortunes the Korean people have suffered in the past 15 years lies in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and their sanguinary, aggressive policy.

For the peaceful unification of Korea and the fair and final solution of the Korean question, first of all the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops must withdraw from South Korea immediately.

All the vicious criminals who unleashed the aggressive war in Korea and committed unheard-of bestial atrocities must be brought to military tribunal and punished.

The colonial ruling machinery of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea should be abolished immediately.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive forces should withdraw not only from South Korea but from Japan, Taiwan, South Vietnam and all other areas of Asia.

Peace and security cannot be ensured unless the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops withdraw from Asia.

The United Nations should immediately and unconditionally rescind all the criminal "resolutions" it adopted under the pressure of the U.S. imperialists in the past 12 years, take measures for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army occupying South Korea under the U.N. signboard and should immediately dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," the aggressive tool of the U.S. imperialists.

Only by so doing can the United Nations return to its original mission and restore its impaired prestige.

U.S. COLONIAL RULE IN SOUTH KOREA SHOULD BE ABOLISHED

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their frenzied war policy are constantly menacing peace in Korea and the Far East.

In total disregard of the unanimous desire of the entire people in the North and South to enjoy a happy life in a united land the U.S. imperialists are hampering the peaceful unification of Korea. They have all along indulged in war provocations, turning South Korea into an atomic war base for another war.

Such situation created in South Korea has naturally aroused the apprehension of all the sober-minded people who treasure peace. Only by consolidating peace in Korea and by solving the Korean question in a peaceful way, will it be possible to preserve peace in the Far East.

The U.S. imperialists are the most vicious foes of peace and the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

U.S. aggression against Korea started long ago.

From 1860 on these wolves in human disguise have been running wild massacring the Korean people, plundering the natural resources, destroying the precious fruits of labour gained by the Korean people.

History tells us that the American imperialists who outdid the Japanese imperialists in cruelty have no equal in barbarity.

In 1866, American pirates on board the "General Sherman" sailed up the Taidong River to Pyongyang. The gallant Koreans sent the ship to the bottom of the river.

Two years later in 1868, the American gangs sneaked into Duk-san County in Choongchung Province to dig out treasures from the tomb of Prince Namyun. The enraged people drove out the armed bandits. Subsequently they attempted to invade Korea many times.

The defeat of Japanese imperialism by the heroic Soviet troops in 1945 opened the path for the Koreans to liberate themselves from colo-

nial tyranny. But their interests clashed with the sinister plans of the U.S. imperialists.

In 1945 the U.S. army landed in South Korea and divided the country into two parts, the North and South. The U.S. set up Military Government which denied any sign of democratic movement. They blocked the way to the peaceful unification of the country. They pursued the policy of enslaving the Korean people and conquering North Korea by armed force. In June 1950, they unleashed an aggressive war which lasted for three years.

Who is it that has created such an abnormal situation in which Koreans have been prevented even from exchanging letters with each other for 15 years? Who is it that has turned South Korea into a stifling dark land, and hurled the South Korean people into an abyss of poverty and non-rights? Who is it that caused the tragic events in South Korea, and allowed the puppet South Korean police and army to suppress the people who have risen up for the rights to existence and freedom. The answer is only too clear.

U.S. New Move

Fifteen years of fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rheeites brought the people's patience to an end. The heroic struggle of the South Korean people demanding a new policy, a new society and a new life has continued for three months. Their struggle has heralded the collapse of the colonial plundering policy of the U.S. imperialists, shaking their ruling system to its very foundation.

Frightened by this, the U.S. imperialists have mobilized the puppet armed police and army to suppress the demonstrators with brutal ferocity.

In a desperate attempt to cope with the situation, the U.S. imperialists selected a new puppet, Huh Chung, trying to allay public resentment by backstage manoeuvres. Harping on the same string of the U.S. imperialists, Huh Chung painstakingly sought out such empty words as the "change of the government policy" or "political reform."

However, under the U.S. occupation regime and its colonial fascist ruling apparatus any "change" or "reform" is little different from Syngman Rhee's policy.

From the outset, Huh Chung loudly proclaimed that his government would "maintain the closer economic and military co-operation" with the United States and "pursue an anti-Communist policy even more positively." This means that Huh Chung's government is a new puppet loyal to U.S. imperialism.

A new plot cooked up by the U.S. imperialists and its new puppet has already been revealed in all its nakedness. That is clearly evidenced by the bill of "responsible cabinet system" submitted to the puppet parliament.

Says the "bill for amendments to the Constitution": "The people have the right to enjoy freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association... but if necessary, it can be restricted by the law."

This is "freedom" under the "responsible cabinet system"!

So long as the stooges of Syngman Rhee remain in the "National Assembly," nothing new would come from the amendments to the heinous "Constitution" of Syngman Rhee.

It should be perfectly clear that the U.S. imperialists now intend to save their tottering political domination by placating the people by the "revision of Constitution" on the one hand and on the other by new reprisals against the people.

The U.S. imperialists answer the demands of the South Korean people for freedom and democracy with jail and gallows.

From the very moment they installed Huh Chung in office, the U.S. imperialists have been manipulating him to trumpet the hackneyed call for "combat communism," and have been doing their utmost to stifle ruthlessly even the slightest expression of free will on the pretence of "combating communism."

In South Korea, people who distribute handbills calling for "peaceful unification of the country," "release of political prisoners," or "punishment of the men answerable for the unfair elections"—just demands of the people—are arrested and jailed on the charge of "espionage activity," while the political parties and public organizations which demand political freedom and democracy are suppressed on the charge of "Red organization" or "the infiltration of communist agents."

When the political parties and public organizations, which were forcibly dissolved, outlawed or persecuted during the time Syngman Rhee was in office, demanded that their legal activity should be guaranteed, Huh Chung clique declared that "registration of pro-communist political parties is in contravention of the state policy and the Constitution." The new U.S. puppet Huh Chung clique, like their

predecessor Syngman Rhee, charge the man advocating "peaceful unification" with "high treason."

On May 7 when the leaders of the former "Korean Independence Party," "National Independence League," "Socialist Party," "Labouring People's Party," "Progressive Party" and the representatives of the "Democratic Reformist Party," "Democratic Socialist Party," "Independent Workers' and Peasants' Party" and the "Nationalist Democratic Socialist Party" gathered for a meeting in Seoul to discuss the inauguration of a "Reformist League," the martial law command broke up the meeting by armed force.

In the past ten odd years, the Syngman Rhee clique had labelled the political parties which were not to their liking as "pro-communist," and brutally suppressed the activities of these political parties and arrested, jailed and slaughtered the people associated with them.

In the years from 1955 to 1959, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique wantonly arrested and jailed more than 811,700 innocent people, and in 1958-59 they banned 150 periodicals.

Syngman Rhee is kicked out, but the vicious laws are left intact, bringing uneasiness and fear to the people.

According to South Korean news agencies the National Assembly is busy discussing new bills which aim only to deceive the people by pretending as if they are going to take some "measures" for ensuring "political freedom" and "democracy."

For instance, the "draft amendments" to the "State Security Law," which were enforced for oppressing the people, show that all important clauses and provisions are not considered.

The U.S. imperialists induced the Syngman Rhee puppet government to enforce fascist laws such as the Military Government Ordinances Nos. 55 and 88. Dissatisfied with this, they fabricated the "State Security Law" in December 1948 and revised it several times. According to the "Revised State Security Law," which was passed in December 1958, any one who is opposed to the Syngman Rhee clique is liable to be sentenced to life imprisonment or death under false charge of being a "spy," and freedom of speech and the press is completely denied.

No trace of freedom and democracy is found in South Korea which the U.S. imperialists so loudly advertised as the "shop-window of democracy and freedom."

The South Korean people know through the present uprisings that the American-styled "freedom" and "democracy" are the signboard for covering their unprecedented barbarous colonial rule.

Referring to the popular uprising in South Korea the English

paper *Scotsman* said that the day has gone when "anti-Communist" tactics could be used to suppress the people.

The *Kyodo Tsushin* of Japan said that this time even Syngman Rhee avoided carefully his favorite phrase: "All demonstrations and events in South Korea were backed by Communists." He had to admit that he could no longer deceive the people.

Huh Chung clique who took over the fascist ruling machinery are blaring the trumpet of "anti-Communism" more noisily than Syngman Rhee did. They should remember what fate was in store for Syngman Rhee who was praised by the U.S. imperialists as the "world No. 1 anti-communist fighter."

As long as the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea and the fascist ruling machinery exist, the South Korean people cannot extricate themselves from a state of slavery.

It is only too clear that U.S. imperialists cannot maintain for a moment their colonial rule over South Korea without suppressing and strangling freedom and democratic rights of the South Korean people.

Under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, the Huh Chung clique are pretending to take measures for the improvement in the economic situation, only to deceive the people who are eager to get rid of unemployment and poverty.

They say they can rectify the economic dislocation by intensifying "economic co-operation" with the U.S. and making "better use of the U.S. aid." We have learned from the past history that the U.S. aid brings economic catastrophe.

The total bankruptcy of economy, the worst living conditions of the South Korean people in 4,000 years, millions of unemployed and foodless peasants roaming about the streets— all this is the outcome of the colonial predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists.

The so-called "aid" given by the U.S. imperialists to South Korea under the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty," "ROK-U.S. Agreement on Economic Co-ordination," "Agreement of ROK-U.S. Joint Board on Economic Reconstruction and Financial Stabilization" and "ROK-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation," served to enslave the South Korean people. Through the "ROK-U.S. Joint Economic Board," the U.S. imperialists hold all major branches of economy, playing the role of masters of the country.

Even the South Korean paper *Sanup Kyungje Shinmoon* points out that the economy of South Korea is a model of colonial economy.

Under the guise of the "aid" the U.S. imperialists granted South Korea a total of 2,493 million dollars in 1945-58, but on the

other hand they plundered raw materials and seized land and buildings amounting to 4,280 million dollars.

The "aid" of the United States is like that of a wolf in a lamb's skin. Even the South Korean magazine *Free World* (May issue of 1958) wrote: "The more U.S. dollars pour into South Korea the sooner the Republic of Korea will collapse."

Commenting on the miserable situation of the South Korean people caused by economic bankruptcy, even a U.S. catholic co-operation organization pointed out in its statement of May 6 that South Korea, now facing the three difficult problems of food, clothing and housing, finds itself in the most dire straits in Asia.

Even the South Korean paper *Tonga Ilbo* wrote in an editorial of May 1, 1960 that the twelve-year's Syngman Rhee regime has driven South Korea into a grave situation; thanks to the U.S. "aid."

Facts prove that so long as the U.S. imperialists occupy South Korea and pursue their colonial enslavement policy, the present economic situation in South Korea can by no means be improved.

There is no way out for South Korea but to terminate the colonial rule of the U.S. and rely on the mighty economic forces of the northern part of the Republic.

Not long ago, a Mexican newspaper wrote commenting on the sharp contrast between North and South Korea: "The political and economic situation of South Korea which is supposed to enjoy 'freedom', 'democracy' and free enterprise is in a wretched plight. Differences between North and South Korea are tremendous. North Korea has really made a miraculous progress in the domains of education, public health and industry."

Now the northern part of the Republic under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea has been transformed into an industrial-agricultural country with a powerful self-supporting economic base. The northern part with mighty heavy-industrial and light-industrial bases is producing in abundance all products necessary for the development of the national economy and for the promotion of the people's welfare. In the North conditions are provided for the entire people to lead a happy and prosperous life.

South Korea—once a granary of Korea—has been turned into a land of chronic famine. Contrary to this, in North Korea all fields have been irrigated and electrification is completed in the main and mechanization of farming is making headway. Consequently, North Korea has been turned into a land yielding rich crops knowing no crop failures.

In contrast to South Korea where schooling is beyond the reach of so many poor children, in North Korea one-fourth of the population enjoys free education in the schools of various levels. North Korea has become a civilized thriving country. Compulsory middle school education has been enforced first in Asia.

Unlike the dire situation in South Korea where a great number of people are dying because they are unable to afford medicine, in the northern part of the Republic all the people receive free medical care.

All these are the firm wherewithal for rehabilitating the ruined South Korean economy and stabilizing and improving the deteriorated living of the South Korean people.

Pointing out that from the first the economic plan drawn up by the Rhee government, was illusionary for it separated South Korea from North Korea which is rich in natural resources and hydro-electric power, the English newspaper *Scotsman* commented in its article of May 4 that only the unification of the North and South would ensure a stabilized economy in South Korea.

The establishment of economic relations between the North and South is the demand arising from the actual life of the Korean people.

Proceeding from the noble compatriotic love and national duty, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic which are deeply concerned about the situation of the South Korean people have advanced time and again proposals for establishing the economic relations between the North and South. Especially in connection with the present situation created in South Korea the Joint Conference of Leaders of the Political Parties and Social Organizations held on April 27 in Pyongyang called for an early establishment of a joint economic commission consisting of the representatives of the North Korean economic organs and the South Korean business circles.

However, the U.S. imperialists are hampering the realization of our proposals for helping the South Korean people and are pursuing their policy of national split and colonial enslavement.

Peace-breaker

At the recent press conference, President Eisenhower has openly revealed the atrocious intention of the U.S. imperialists to prolong the split of Korea and said that he little expected to see an early unification of Korea.

Huh Chung, a new American-chosen running dog, has laid himself bare as a national traitor by announcing at the press conference on May 19 that peaceful unification is "advocated by communists", it contains "poison," and therefore, they must heighten "vigilance" against it and forestall "the danger" of siding with the advocates of the peaceful unification.

To live in one family is the natural desire of parents, brothers and sisters who live separated in the North and South and the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people.

Disregarding the desire of the people from the first days of their landing in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have been doing their utmost to hinder the peaceful unification of Korea. They have been dead set against all the just proposals of the D.P.R.K. on peaceful unification and on exchange of letters between the North and South.

Since the cease-fire, they have turned South Korea into an atomic war base for the preparation of a new war in gross violation of the armistice agreement.

They expelled the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams from South Korea and unilaterally abrogated paragraph 13-d of the Korean Armistice Agreement which prohibits the introduction of combat materials.

They have shipped into South Korea large quantities of new weapons including 280 m.m. atomic guns and guided missiles "Matador" and "Honest John." They have even shipped in "Nike-Hercules" and "Hawk" and are committing provocative acts near the military demarcation line.

The U.S. aggressive army lording it over South Korea is committing barbarous atrocities. The American soldiers are beating the innocent people or violating the Korean women. They stripped women naked and smeared their bodies with paint and shaved their hair. They use Korean children as their shooting targets.

Such atrocities are everyday occurrence in South Korea.

The American imperialists well deserve to be branded as the most vicious warmongers and criminals. They committed atrocious acts during the Korean war, a parallel of which cannot be found in the history of war—indiscriminate bombing, mass slaughter of the people, burying alive, plundering, incendiarism, the use of bacteriological and chemical weapons and napalm bombs.

It is difficult to imagine the existence of such blood-thirsty devils and the vicious enemy of mankind in the 20th century.

They are the veritable peace-breakers hatching the plot of unleashing another destructive conflagration.

The Korean people will never forgive the U.S. imperialists for the atrocities they committed in Korea.

No matter how desperately they may try, their crumbling colonial rule of South Korea will not last long.

The peaceful unification of Korea should be realized in accordance with the will of the Koreans without any interference from outside. The Korean people are demanding that negotiations between the North and South be held at the earliest date and the peaceful unification of the country be attained by means of conducting free general elections throughout North and South Korea.

The Joint Conference of Leaders of the Political Parties and Social Organizations held recently in Pyongyang made proposals to convene as early as possible a joint conference of the representatives of the political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea. The proposals enjoy the support of the entire Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists and their new puppet, Huh Chung clique, can by no means bend the inflexible will of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country, whether by brutal oppression or deceptive appeasement.

The struggle of the Korean people is closely linked with the common struggle of the people all over the world for peace and freedom.

The Korean people are fighting for the withdrawal of the U.S. occupation forces from South Korea. They aim at stamping out the root cause of their sufferings and hardships and, at the same time, at removing the most important cause of tension in the Far East. The struggle for compelling the troops of the U.S. imperialists, butchers of the people and peace-breakers, to withdraw from South Korea, Taiwan, Japan, South Viet-Nam is of paramount significance for consolidating peace in Asia.

The peace-loving people should do their best to attain this common cause. They should push forward the common struggle for building a free and happy life of the people and maintaining peace in Asia. To this end, they should smash any scheme of invasion and war provocation by the U.S. imperialists.

Everywhere they set their foot, the U.S. imperialists do good business by committing murder, plunder and destruction and suppressing freedom and democracy. The imperialists use the words of "peace" with underhanded intrigues in mind.

They revealed themselves by intruding into the air space of the Soviet Union. This fact shows that the U.S. imperialists are trying to use what they believe to be a potent technique for aggravating international tension. This piratical provocative and aggressive act underscores the need for vigilance.

The Korean people express once again their firm determination to fight, hand in hand with the peace-loving people of the whole world, against the U.S. imperialists, the most vicious enemy of mankind.

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea